

of chin-shields, the anterior of which is somewhat the larger. The scales are in twenty-one rows, rhombic, those of the sides similar to those on the back. The number of the ventral plates is in both snakes the same, viz. 174; that of the caudals varies between 44 and 56.

The ground-colour of the upper parts is brownish olive: the head is speckled with brown, and a brown streak runs from the eye to the angle of the mouth. The neck is surrounded by a white or yellowish-white collar, bordered posteriorly by a large brownish-black blotch; there is along the middle of the back a series of brown spots, some of which are confluent into a zigzag band; two or three series of small spots run along each side. The lower parts are uniform white.

	A.		B.	
	inch.	lin.	inch.	lin.
Total length	17	9	16	5
Length of the head	6	..	5
Greatest width of the head	5	..	4
Length of the trunk	15	0	13	0
Length of the tail	2	3	3	0

One of the specimens has been brought from Nicaragua, the other from the island of Laguna, together with *Herpetodryas Rappii* and *Tomodon strigatus*. Therefore the native country of the typical specimen of the latter species appears to be incorrectly stated*, and *Tomodon* holds good as a truly neotropical genus.

XIX.—*Descriptions of two British Spiders new to Science.*

By the Rev. O. P. CAMBRIDGE, B.A.

Tribe Octonoculina.

Family DRASSIDÆ. Genus DRASSUS.

Drassus clavator.

Male adult.—Length $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; length of cephalothorax $\frac{1}{7}$; relative length of legs 4, 1, 2, 3.

The distinguishing characteristics of this species seem to be, *its medium size; the golden coppery and silky hue; the close contiguity of the two central eyes of the posterior row; the two curved lines formed by the six pale spots on the abdomen; and the large-sized, long-oval, club-shaped digital joint of the palpi.*

A more minute description is as follows:—

Cephalothorax longish oval, and clothed sparingly with fine hairs; slightly truncate at the region of the eyes, but sloping

* Gthr. Catal. Colubr. Snakes, p. 52, where the snake is said to come from India. The pupil of *Tomodon strigatus* is round.

gradually from the centre to the abdomen. *Colour* pale yellowish brown, with some fine black lines, or rather furrows, diverging on all sides from a point near the centre, terminating short of the lateral margin; these lines are connected imperfectly by another similar line parallel to the margin, and running interruptedly quite round the cephalothorax, the two ends losing themselves in the region of the eyes. Lateral margin bounded by a fine black line.

Eyes eight, in two parallel curved rows on edge and front of the cephalothorax; convexity of the curve directed backwards; anterior row the shortest. *Colour* pale porcelain, shining and transparent; the two centre ones of the posterior row largest of the eight, and *touching each other*, the touching side flattened: two exterior ones of the same row round, prominent, seated on a small tubercle, and with a black rim on the inner sides; two exterior eyes of anterior row round, of intermediate size between those of the posterior row, and with black rims on the upper side; two centre ones of anterior row smallest of the eight, round and prominent.

Legs robust, slightly paler than the cephalothorax; thickly clothed with hairs of the same hue, and a few black spines; the hairs on the *last joint* of the legs are nearly white.

Palpi hairy, long, and same colour as the legs; digital joint *very large, long, oval, club-shaped*, brown and hairy.

Falces same colour as the cephalothorax; the fang red brown.

Maxillæ curved inwardly and towards the labium, and similar in colour to the legs.

Labium oval, pointed at the top, raised along the medial line, and, with the sternum, which is slightly heart-shaped, of a yellowish-brown colour, considerably darker than the legs, &c.

Abdomen longish oval, dark brown, with a silky gloss in strong light; thickly clothed with yellowish hairs, giving a *golden coppery hue* in many positions. *On the upper side*, these hairs, by differences of length and hue, show *six elongated pale yellowish spots, arranged near the upper end of the abdomen in two longitudinal rows of three each, and curved from each other*. (These spots are especially visible when in spirits of wine.) Next to these, towards the spinnerets, are formed in the same way *seven angulated lines* of the same colour, the vertices directed forwards. These lines do not nearly span the abdomen, but decrease in length as they approach the spinnerets. The *spinnerets* are six in number, the two *superior* ones double the length of any of the others, hairy, and all of same colour as the legs; as are also the plates of the spiracles.

An immature female of this species differed only in being

smaller, in the relative lengths of the spinnerets, and in having the space between the six spots on the upper side of the abdomen *dark brown*, forming a long pointed-oval marking, reaching to the vertex of the first angulated line.

The adult male above described was taken by myself in April 1859, by raking with a crooked stick along the rooty ledges in the sand-hills at Southport, Lancashire, on the north side of the town. It was very active, and bit fiercely when seized. I have since captured immature specimens among moss and grass on the same sand-hills: and later still (in Oct. 1859), I found both sexes, in a state of immaturity, plentiful under stones and detached pieces of rock in the Isle of Portland, where they are very difficult to capture, as they slip from the fingers and among the stones like little eels. The immature female mentioned above was captured by myself under a stone on Kirkby Moss, near Liverpool, in June 1859.

Family LINYPHIIDÆ. Genus WALCKENAËRA.

Walckenaëra aggeris.

Length $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch; breadth $\frac{1}{32}$.

The distinguishing characteristics of this species seem to be, *the pale joints of the legs; the boldness and obtuseness of the frontal eminence; the indentations behind the lateral pairs of eyes; the forehead clothed with hairs, and the form of the palpi and palpal organs.*

The following is a more minute description:—

Cephalothorax large, black, and shining: *frontal prominence broad, bold, and obtuse*, sloping slightly from the top towards the falces; *an oblong vertical space between the front and back pairs of eyes thickly clothed with hairs.* It has no indentation in the medial line, *but has one directed backwards from each lateral pair of eyes.* In females, the cephalothorax is smaller and the prominence less bold than in males.

Eyes in four pairs, situated one on the top of the eminence, another on the front below, and a pair on each side of it, forming the four sides of a square.

Legs moderately robust, thickly clothed with short hairs; bright yellowish red-brown, *much paler at the region of the joints.*

Palpi and maxille same colour as the legs; extremity of the radial and digital joints brownish black. The radial, which is stronger than the cubital joint, is produced at its extremity in front, and has a sharp projection on its outer side. *Digital joint* oval, with a small lobe near its extremity on the outer side.

It is convex and hairy externally, concave within, where the palpal organs are highly developed, prominent, and complicated, and of a reddish-brown colour.

Falces moderate-sized, convex, and same colour as the maxillæ. *Sternum* large, prominent, and heart-shaped, and, together with the *labium*, black.

Abdomen slightly hairy, shining, oval and *very convex* on the upper side; it projects considerably over the base of the cephalothorax. Colour, in adult males, *jet black*; in adult females, black, with at times a greenish-brown hue, and in some specimens with a few pale angulated lines towards the apex of the abdomen, the angles directed forwards. Immature individuals are often greenish black, with legs dirty greenish brown, *paler* at the joints.

Adult males and females of this species were discovered by myself in abundance, during the summer of 1859, at the roots of grass and underneath rubbish on dry bank-sides, near Church Town, Southport, Lancashire.

XX.—*On the Nomenclature of the Foraminifera.*

By W. K. PARKER, M. Micr. Soc., and T. R. JONES, F.G.S.

[Continued from p. 116.]

24. *Nautilus Spengleri*. Five varieties. Page 84. Fichtel and Moll make the following appropriate references:—Linn. Syst. Nat. xiii. Gmel. p. 3371. no. 10: Spengler, Schrift. dän. Gesellsch. Kopenh. vol. i. p. 373, pl. 2. fig. 9 *a b c*: Schröter, Einleit. Conch.-Kennt. vol. i. p. 756; Neue Literat. u. Beytr. z. Naturg. vol. i. p. 309, pl. 1. figs. 3–6; Schreibers, Conch. Kenntn. vol. i. p. 5. no. 10.

a. Pl. 14. figs. *d–f*.

β. Pl. 14. figs. *g–i*.

γ. Pl. 15. figs. *a–c*.

δ. Pl. 15. figs. *d–f*.

ε. Pl. 15. figs. *g, h*.

Pl. 15. figs. *i, k*, sections.

“Recent: from sand in a *Buccinum cassideum* (Gmelin) from the East Indian Sea; and from the Red Sea.”

This belongs to the *Rotalian* group; the shell is unsymmetrical, like the other *Rotaliæ*, and is marked by an extensive growth of exogenous granular shell-matter. This luxuriant shell-growth is shown also in the very variable rays or spines, which, commencing near the umbilicus in the septal interspaces, advance outwards often to a considerable distance (equal even